

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 41. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1814.

[Vol. 28.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY  
F. BRADFORD JR.

## WOOD, &c. WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 200  
Cords of BLUE ASH or HICKORY, in the course of  
the summer and fall.

He also wishes to hire from next September  
or October, for six months or longer, four or  
five smart and active BLACK MEN, to work in  
the Brewery. None but those of good charac-  
ter will be engaged. For such, liberal wages  
will be given.

Wanted also to hire, by the year, a COOPER  
who understands making tight Casks. Liberal  
wages will be given for an attentive good work-  
man.

JOHN COLEMAN,  
Lexington Brewery.

Lexington, June 9, 1814.

FOR SALE at the Brewery, two large  
PUMPS, each 23 feet long, with Iron Rods and  
Bands complete.

24-<sup>tf</sup>

## PAYMASTER'S NOTICE.

It being represented to me by the parties  
concerned that in my notice of Aug. 10, 1814,  
published in the Reporter, I have appointed  
payment to be made at places very inconvenient  
to a large portion of the men, and I find I have  
not given myself sufficient time between the  
payments to make the needful arrangements,  
the times and places designated below I have  
in consequence appointed—where and when I  
shall attend, prepared to pay off the different  
companies and request the captains will notify  
their men accordingly.

Capt. Leamont's comp. Sept. 1, at Paris.

Dudley's do 8, Frankfort.

Duval's do 15, Georgetown.

Baker's do 22, Capt. Baker's.

Mason City.

Philip's do 29, Flemingsburg.

Gray's do Oct. 6, Young's Ta-  
vern, Bath et.

Morrison's do 13, Nicholasville.

Arthur's do 20, Mount Vernon.

Rock Castle et. h.

ROBERT C. RESPES,

Paymaster to the 10th regt. K. M.

August 22, 1814. 34-<sup>tf</sup>

TO THE PUBLIC

## Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above  
line, able and experienced journeymen  
from Philadelphia, and having now his establish-  
ment in full operation, and on an extensive  
and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACT-  
ORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and  
OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and  
candles (dip and mould) warranted equal in  
every respect to any manufactured in the East-  
ern states, and which, on inspection and fairly  
analysed, will be found to have all the requi-  
site quality, and composed of the best materi-  
als. Purchasers may be supplied on the most  
advantageous terms, by calling on him, exam-  
ining the present stock, and judging for them-  
selves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIPBATS.

N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for  
Tallow, Hogstail, Kitchen Grease, Ashes, Potash  
and all such articles as necessary to the  
above establishment.

TH. T.

Lexington, March 24th, 1814. 13-<sup>tf</sup>

## Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lex-  
ington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in  
conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particu-  
larly attended to by one or the other of them.

19-<sup>tf</sup>

May 10, 1813.

## CASH WILL BE GIVEN

For Six or Eight

## LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,

From 14 to 18 years of age.—None will be  
purchased unless first rate.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 22. 34-<sup>tf</sup>

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will commence taking in  
BARLEY on the first of September at his  
Brewery in Lexington.—He will also purchase  
HOPS in large or small quantities.

JOHN COLEMAN.

July 18, 1814. 29-<sup>tf</sup>

## LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bo-  
ton and Scott circuit courts—his place of resi-  
dence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 36-<sup>tf</sup>

## AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSI- NESS, BOOK-KEEPING, AND ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED.

THE Subscriber has been several years in  
the capacity of a Book-keeper, in the  
course of which occupation he has had various in-  
tricate and complicated concerns placed in  
his hands, which he has adjusted with much  
satisfaction to the parties, whereby he is in-  
duced to open an Office for the conducting busi-  
ness as a General Agent and Book keeper.  
Relative to the former, he undertakes to get  
Notes Discounted, collect Debts, and transact  
any kind of agency concerns; and with respect  
to the latter, he will arrange books that have  
long been neglected, and in the greatest  
confusion. He will also keep Books in a correct  
and neat manner, by the month or year, posting  
them as often as the nature of the establish-  
ment require.

Gentlemen who may trust the subscriber  
with their business, may rest assured that the  
strictest secrecy will be observed by

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Next door to William Essex and Son's  
Bookstore, and opposite the courthouse.

July 11, 1814. 28-<sup>tf</sup>

## DR. ROGERS' ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS & BITTERS.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

NOT being endowed with a peculiarity of  
genius and Medical skill sufficient to  
warrant an attempt of offering to the public  
universal remedies, and denouncing the idea  
withal as unsafe and impossible; the subscriber  
will therefore (as every candid Physician  
ought) confine himself to select remedies only,  
and with this view, he would present to the  
public his anti-bilious Pill and Bitter, which  
composition is from the Vegetable Kingdom,  
and is the result of twenty years practice and  
research in the field of medicine. The object  
of the proprietor of this Medicine is, to correct  
the Bile as well as to evacuate the redundant  
of it, and help the digestive powers and to  
make it safe, sure and easy to nature, aiding  
her as an hand-maid, which is absolutely  
all the Physician can do or ought to attempt.  
It is an indispensable duty of every individual  
to attempt the prevention of disease and to  
effect it in such way as not to exhaust the  
powers of life. The cause of disease is usually  
debility either direct or indirect, the effect  
of disease is debility, the operation of remedies  
usually prescribed debilitates; here then  
we add debility to debility and frustrate na-  
ture, of course our own design, & this manage-  
ment is too frequently to be lamented, as every  
observer of the operation of Medicine must  
acknowledge.—The reverse of this is intended  
by the use of the anti-bilious Pill and Bitter  
and the best test of its efficacy is its demon-  
strative effect.

9-<sup>tf</sup>

GEORGE ROGERS.

Sold only in Lexington by Wm. Essex & Son.

## NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from  
Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening  
at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and  
Trotter's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE, suitable for the spring sea-  
son, which he will dispose of on the most rea-  
sonable terms, for cash, by the piece, or retail;

among these goods may be found some choice

articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,  
Waldron's Grass and Corn Scythes,  
Elegant fancy patterns of New-England

Cotton cloth,

Stripes and Plaids,  
A variety of fashionable Straw Bonnets,  
Bots and Shoes of every kind,  
Mantua, Levantine and Virginia Silks,

Fancy Muslins.

Linen Cambric,

Assorted Silk Velvets,

Do. Do. Ribbands,

Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings,

Queens and Glass Ware,

China, Tea and Table Sets,

Ironmongery of every description,

Groceries,

Teas of the best quality,

Best Coffee,

Sugars of all kind,

Iron and Nails,

Curving Knives,

Curving Fleschers,

Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,

Whip Saws, Hand Saws,

And a great variety of spring fancy Goods.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for

delivery.

WANTED,

A few tons of good clean HEMP, for which

the highest price will be given in money.

March 22, 1814. 12-<sup>tf</sup>

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase three  
or four hundred Cords of WOOD, to be

delivered at their Steam Mill, in course of the

ensuing summer and fall. They also wish to

purchase a few thousand bu-hds of Stone Coal,

to be either delivered at the Mill or some con-  
venient landing on the Kentucky river.

16 JOHN H. MORTON & Co.

Lexington Steam Mill, April 15

## BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their  
friends and the public in general for the  
liberal support received since they commenced  
at their established stand, on Main street,  
Lexington—where they continue to manu-  
facture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the

newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which

they offer at wholesale or retail:

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-<sup>tf</sup>

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manu-

facturing Company TWENTY WHITE

WEAVERS—Also TWENTY NEGROES ac-

quainted with weaving, and several NEGRO

BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the

spinning and weaving business—To those of

17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and

the opportunity of learning a good trade—

Apply to R. MEGOWAN,

Agent for the Lexington Manufacturing Co.

August 29.

Garrard County, set.

POSTED by Timothy Roerty, on the Hick-

man road, a dark bay horse, 8 or 9 years

old, about 14-3/4 hands high, a small star on

his forehead, some saddle spots, branded on

the right buttock, thus, R—appraised to \$30,

before me this 21st day of April, 1814.

ENOC H. KEMPER, J. P. G.

## From the Aurora.

### Volunteers—AND MILITIA.

Ever since the Cossack devastation at

Washington, but more especially since

the monstrously humiliating surrender of

Alexandria, the eyes of our fellow-citizens

seems to be opened; there is but

one sentiment in society at large, and that

is to resist to the last gasp the plun-  
derers of our cottages and the despilers

of our edifices. When the gallant and

ever-to-be-lamented Pike took the capi-  
tol of Upper Canada, his soldiers found

Centipede, 1 24 1 18 pr. do.  
Ludlow, 1 12 pr.  
Wilmer, 1 12 pr.  
Alwyn, 1 12 pr.  
Ballard, 1 12 pr.

Guns 86

RECAPITULATION—14 long 24 prs.  
6 42 lb. caronades  
29 32 lb. do.  
12 long 18 prs.  
12 12 prs.  
7 9 p.s.  
6 18 lb. Columbiads

Total 86 guns.

T. MACDONOUGH.

STATEMENT of the enemy's force employed on the 11th September, 1814.

Frigate 27 long 24 pounders

Confiance, 4 32 pound caronades

6 24 pound do.

2 long 18s on birth deck 39

Brig Linnet, 16 long 12 pounders

13 Gallies, viz.

Sir James Yeo 1 long 24 1 32 lb car.

Sir Geo. Prevost 1 do. 1 do.

Sir S. Beckwith 1 do. 1 do.

Broke 1 18 1 do.

Murphy 1 18 1 18

Wellington, 1 18

Tecumseh, 1 18

name unknown 1 18

Drummond 1 32

Simcoe 1 32

3 name unknown 1 32 each

Total guns 95

T. MACDONOUGH.

These Sloops were formerly the U. S. Growler and Eagle.

Head Quarters, 7th Military District,  
MOBILE, Sept. 19, 1814.

SIR—I enclose you the General Order of the 15th inst. which gives you in detail, the glorious victory obtained by Major Lawrence and his little Spartan band, over the combined attack by land and water of the British, Indians, and Spaniards.

Major Lawrence, his officers and men, have filled my highest hopes. They have immortalized themselves. They are covered with glory.

I also enclose you copies of Col. Nicoll's Proclamation and orders, and those of Sir William Henry Percy.

Col. Nicoll's has lost an eye in the late engagement, and Sir William Henry Percy a ship, from which it is fair to presume we will not be troubled again with their Proclamations or orders.

I send those documents to you for publication.

I am respectfully your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON,  
Maj. Gen. Com.

Col. Andrew Hynes, Adj. Gen. of the state of Tennessee.

P. S. The Fort was never summoned—and when the flag staff was shot away, then alone the land force attempted a charge.

On seeing it again raised, they backed out. Circumstances proving a determination to put the Garrison to the sword or Tomahawk.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Town of Mobile, Sept. 18, 1814.  
Inst. Gen's. office, 7th Military District,  
GENERAL ORDERS.

Our companions in arms have triumphed over the enemy. At 4 o'clock P. M. on the 5th inst. Fort Bowyer, was attacked, by a superior British naval and land force, and the enemy was repulsed at all points.—The naval force consisted of two ships from 24 to 28 guns, mounting 32 pound caronades, 2 brigs, from 16 to 18 guns, mounting 24 pound caronades, with three tenders, all under the command of Com. Sir W. H. Percy. The land forces of the enemy consisted of one hundred marines, under the command of Capt. Woodbine of the British army, and a battery of a 12 pounder and a howitzer, under the direction of a British capt. of the royal artillery. Our effective force opposed to the enemy was about 120 men, of whom not more than 90 were engaged.

The leading ship called the Hermes, Com. Sir W. H. Percy, having approached within the reach of our guns, our battery opened upon her; the guns of which were fired in succession as they could be brought to bear; and at 20 minutes after 4 P. M. the engagement became general. About this time the enemy on shore with Col. Nicoll at the head of the marines, Capt. Woodbine at the head of the allies the Indians, and the Capt. of the British royal artillery, with his battery were put to flight by two discharges of grape and canister from a nine pounder. At 5 P. M. the com's. ship swung head on, to our battery, when we were enabled to rake her so effectually, as to silence her guns. Having cut her cable by our shot, she drifted out and grounded stern on, within 700 yards, which again afforded us an opportunity of raking her, and we continued doing so while there was light enough to see that her colors were flying; just about sunset the other vessels cut their cables and stood off with a light breeze, under a tre-

mendous fire from our battery. At a quarter past 7 we discovered the commander's ship to be on fire, and at 10 p.m. her magazine blew up

We cannot ascertain the precise loss of the enemy, but from deserters, who came in the morning after the battle, we learn that the commander and only 20 men escaped from the Hermes—her crew being originally 170. That 85 were killed and wounded on board the Charon. The loss on board the brigs is unknown, but must have been very great from the circumstance of one of them being infinitely more exposed than the Charon. Our loss was four privates killed and five wounded. During the hottest part of the action our flag was immediately regained under a heavy fire of grape and canister and hoisted on a sponge staff and planted on the parapet.

This achievement of our brothers in arms is dear to us, and calls for, and will have the gratitude of a grateful country. Our arms have triumphed over the enemy. The brave officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under the command of the gallant major Lawrence, have done their duty, and in point of cool and determined courage their conduct cannot be surpassed.—There was but one feeling pervading every grade and rank throughout the whole action, and that was who should be foremost in the race of glory. With them the post of danger was the post of honor.

By command of Maj. Gen. Jackson.  
A. P. HAYNES,  
Asst. Gen. & Act. Adj. General

By Lieut. Col. Edward Nicoll, commanding His Britannic Majesty's forces in the Floridas.

Natives of Louisiana, on you the first call is made to assist in liberating from a faithless, imbecile government, your paternal soil. Spaniards, Frenchmen, Italians and Britons, whether settled or residing for a time in Louisiana, on you also I call to aid me in this just cause. The American usurpation in this country, must be abolished, and the lawful owners of the soil put in possession. I am at the head of a large body of Indians, well armed, disciplined and commanded by British Officers. A good train of artillery with every requisite, seconded by the powerful aid of a numerous British and Spanish squadron of ships and vessels of war. Be not alarmed inhabitants of the country at our approach—the same good faith and disinterestedness, which has distinguished the conduct of Britons in Europe (accompanies them here.) You will have no fear of litigious taxes imposed on you for the purpose of carrying on an unnatural and unjust war; your property, your laws, the peace and tranquility of your country, will be guaranteed to you by men who will suffer no infringement of theirs; rest assured that these brave men, only burn with an ardent desire of satisfaction, for the wrongs they have suffered from the Americans, to join you in liberating these southern frontiers from their Yoke, & drive them into these limits formerly prescribed by my sovereign. The Indians have pledged themselves, in the most solemn manner, not to injure in the slightest degree, the persons or properties, of any but enemies to their Spanish or English Fathers. A Flag over any door whether Spanish, French or British, will be a certain protection. Nor dare any Indian put his foot on the threshold thereof, under penalty of death from his own countrymen. Not even an enemy will an Indian put to death, except resisting in arms, and as for injuring helpless women and children, the red men by their good conduct and treatment to them will if it be possible, make the Americans blush for their more than inhuman conduct, lately on the Escambia, and within a Neutral Territory.

Inhabitants of Kentucky, you have too long borne with grievous impositions.—The whole brunt of the war has fallen on your brave sons; be imposed on no more; but either range yourselves under the standard of your forefathers, or observe a strict neutrality. If you comply with either of those offers; whatever provisions you send down, will be paid for in dollars, and the safety of the persons bringing it, as well as the free navigation of the Mississippi guaranteed to you. Men of Kentucky, let me call to your view (and I trust to your abhorrence) the conduct of those factions, which hurried you into this cruel, unjust and unnatural war, at a time when Great Britain, was straining every nerve in defence of her own, and the liberties of the world; when the bravest of her sons, were fighting and bleeding in so sacred a cause; when she was spending millions of her treasure in endeavoring to pull down one of the most formidable and dangerous tyrants that ever disgraced the form of man; when groaning Europe was almost in her last gasp, when Britons alone shewed an undaunted front, basely did those assassins endeavor to stab her from the rear, she has turned on them, renovated from the bloody, but successful struggle. Europe is happy and free, and she now hastens justly to avenge the unprovoked insults. Shew them that you are not collectively unjust, leave that contemptible few to shift for themselves; let those slaves of the Tyrant send an embassy to Elba, and implore his aid; but let every honest, upright American spurn them with merited contempt. After the experience of 21 years can you any longer support those brawlers for liberty, who call it freedom, and when themselves are free—be no longer their dupes, accept of my offer; every thing I have promised in this paper I guarantee to you.

on the sacred honor of a British officer. Given under my hand at my Head Quarters, Pensacola, this 29th of August, 1814.

(Signed) EDWARD NICOLLS.

\* \* For want of room, we are compelled to omit some of the documents accompanying Gen. Jackson's letter, which will appear in our next.

### List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, K. on the 30th September, 1814— which if not taken out before the 1st January, 1815, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Adams George  
Adams Elv  
Angis M. D.  
Abernathy Blackstone  
Allen Joseph  
Biggs Mr.  
Botner John  
Blan John A.  
Bush Boswell  
Bumberger Michael  
Blackburn W. B.  
Barker Ann  
Bowen Samuel A.  
Buchanan Ann  
Baron Thomas  
Bowles Isaac  
Boyd John  
Bryant Polly  
Brundy Perkins  
Bryant Josiah  
Bright George  
Bridgeman Morris  
Brown Major  
Borden Richard  
Besch John  
Bryan Benjamin K.  
Bartlett George  
Beatty Robert  
Barklow William  
Brown Abraham C.  
Boulden Dr.  
Blackburn Thomas  
Beall R. O.  
Broom Squire  
Barkley James  
Black James  
Bailey Augustin  
Brown James  
Burch John  
Carry John  
Cabeall Mary P. R.  
Chambers James & Co.  
Christie Albert  
Clark Charles  
Clark William  
Chamberlain Elenora  
Campbell R. Eliza  
Colman W. H.  
Coldwell Allen  
Colvin Peluk  
Crag James  
Clark John  
Cawdry John  
Chatburn Joseph  
Carruthers Alexr.  
Chowning Charles  
Craig Samuel H.  
Deshill Winder  
Davis David  
Dillon Charles  
Davis John  
Deregees Wm.  
Dickerson Thomas  
Daniel James  
Dasha Benjamin  
Davis Robt.  
Davidson Nathan  
Ewell Le Roy  
Edwards John  
Eminick Peter  
Eads Thomas  
Fleming John  
Fleming James  
Fenwick Mr. & Mrs.  
Ford Ann  
Frappon John  
Frye Henry  
Grimes Willis  
Gallop Solomon  
Grubbs Humphrey  
Gebhart John  
Greaves James  
Grey George  
Greg Samuel  
Goodwin Loyd  
Graham John  
Gravill John  
Gist Doctor Thomas  
Glen James  
Gay Hillary  
Graves Josiah  
Huston Robert  
Heronimus John  
Hine Wildman  
Henry William  
Horsley Nicholas C.  
Hundley Charles  
Hunman Justice  
Henry Samuel  
Hosettler Josh.  
Hosmer Castillo  
Hunt Nathan  
Hutsell Jacob  
Hunter James  
Henderson David  
Hendry John  
Hooper Alexander  
Haggard Rice  
Haggard Nancy  
Higbee S. E.  
Haggerty John  
Hudson Jesse  
Harris Thomas  
Helen Thomas  
Hoskins Thomas  
Hooper Nancy  
Hanley Ebenezer  
Hathorn David  
Hudson Philip  
Hardesty David  
Jameson John D.  
Ingles John S.  
Johnson Andrew  
Jackson Samuel  
Jordan Hezekiah  
Jones Peter  
Kendrick James  
Kidd Walker  
Keser James  
Kinnish Jacob  
King Jacob  
Lewman Sarah  
Lewman Joseph  
Lafon Thoms  
Lindsey Joseph  
Long Eliza  
Long William  
Long Anthony  
Lee Charles  
Lowry William  
Lomvert Benjn.  
Lanchart Joseph  
Logan John  
Lucas Bennett  
Lewis Thos. G.  
Lockley Josias  
Logan William  
Laws William  
Lewman Joseph  
Lafon Thoms  
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## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 10.

### FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*Washington, Oct. 2.*  
"Mr. Monroe has been nominated and appointed Secretary of War—vice General Armstrong, resigned. G. W. Campbell, secretary of the treasury, has resigned as I hinted to you before—from what cause, I know not. The secretary of the navy, it is whispered, also intends to tender his resignation—but I do not believe it. The removal of the seat of government, has been agitated. A resolution to enquire into the expediency of a temporary removal, has passed by a majority of 26—but it will not go. Mr. Jackson has again offered his 3 resolutions amending the constitution—The resolution relative to the establishment of a national bank, was negative. A national bank will however, take, in another shape. It seems to be the only stay left us, as our loan has failed, and no money can in any way be borrowed. Another prize has arrived at Salem—the ship Stranger, with a valuable cargo of ordnance stores, viz.—66 24 pounders, with carriages & apparatus complete, intended for Sir James Yeo's new ship, and a great quantity of blankets, soldiers' clothing, shot, shells, congrue rockets, blue lights, muskets, &c. A little skirmish took place a few days ago on the banks of the Patuxent, between a party of our mounted men and a British barge with 30 men. It terminated in the capture of the barge, with 19 prisoners; the rest were killed. The enemy under Lieut. Gen. Drummond has scamped from before fort Erie since the last drumming he received. General Izard crossed the lake on the 20th September. Drummond decamped at 6 o'clock, A. M. on the 22d. What think you of the campaign's ending with the capture of Kingston, &c. The President has just sent a confidential message to the senate, the subject not known. Langdon Cheves is spoken of as the successor of Mr. Campbell. The killed, wounded, prisoners and deserted at Plattsburgh, are said to amount to 2000. Sir George has invited the volunteers to return home, as he only wages war against Mr. Madison—very sagacious—The enemy is again in the Potowmack—28 sail: their object unknown. A line of Telegraph is established from the city to the mouth of the Potowmack. Fort Warburton and that at Greenleaf's Point, are preparing in a new style and under the superintendance of men of genius. Gen. W. Scott is to command this district, No. 10—and Gen. Gaines, military district No. 1. I have just heard that Generals Izard and Brown have formed a junction—I cannot vouch for its truth."

*Extract of a letter from a Merchant in New-Orleans, to his friend in this place, dated*

NEW-ORLEANS, 30th Sept. 1814.  
There is literally nothing doing here but military parading.

"Col. Ross who had a detachment under him writes from Barrataria, that he had taken some of the ringleaders of Lafites party with seven fine vessels and an immense quantity of goods of different kinds." The party is entirely destroyed.

For a wonder we have a vessel in the river from Vera Cruz with specie—a very desirable event—it goes into the vaults of the Planters Bank.

All Mexico are about to declare themselves independent of that tyrant Ferdinand VII. He has ruined his own cause by disavowing the constitution drawn up by the Junta—a deputation is on its way to Washington for the purpose of forming an alliance of a commercial nature.

Our citizens we begin to hope will fight, should we be attacked. The French turned out handsomely on the late occasion.

No person drawing—the banks have declined checking, fearful that Baltimore will share the fate of Washington.

The rot is destroying the cotton dreadfully.

*Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman in this place, dated*

City of Washington, Sept. 27, 1814

"In council where indecision and temporizing have been the order of the day, a portion of energy must be deemed an invaluable ingredient; particularly in times of war and difficulty. You have seen that the most energetic character lately in the cabinet has been forced to retire under circumstances disgracefully mortifying to every uncorrupted American. Sacrificing a valuable officer to conciliate a faction who would, if they possessed the power, destroy every man holding republican sentiments, is an event not the least alarming that has occurred in the history of this republic."

"Yesterday Mr. Monroe was nominated to the Senate as secretary of war and approved of, by that body to day. I wish he may do well. Armstrong's plans have succeeded well this season, the mishap at this place excepted and the impression of many is, that on an investigation he will be able to exculpate himself. As to this I remain silent for the present."

"Yesterday G. W. Campbell resigned the office of secretary of the treasury, and will be succeeded in my opinion by Mr. speaker Cheves. Such is the standing of the latter gentleman with the federal party, that they say they would have no objection to see him in the presidency or in any other office; and as conciliation and locality will have their weight where temporising is fashionable. I think it more than probable he will be the man."

"Tompkins governor of N. York is thought to fill the office of secretary of state. He has the reputation of energy of character and soundness of principle. These are not so much his passports to power as the section of country he is from and the popularity he brings with him."

The officers of the British squadron on the Eastern coast of the U. S. are demanding requisitions in money on the different towns as a ransom, and threaten to destroy them in case of refusal.

It is said the Yankees meditate an incursion from the interior of Maine into the British province of New Brunswick, and an expedition from Vermont, &c. into Canada, if the enemy does not abandon his invasions of the United States.

The secretary of the navy has appointed Commodore Porter to command the Steam Battery constructing by Mr. Fulton at New York.

It is stated that a new order has been

issued by admiral Cochrane, emanating from the admiralty in England, to send into Halifax or Bermuda, American citizens of whatever description captured by British cruisers.

The secretary of the treasury has made his report to congress, whereby it appears that there will be a deficiency of between eleven and twelve millions to meet the estimated expenditures of the present year.

The following resolutions have been introduced into Congress, and agreed to by that body:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the causes of the success of the enemy in his recent enterprises against the metropolis, and the neighboring town Alexandria, and into the manner in which the public buildings and property were destroyed, and the amount thereof, and they have power to send for persons and papers.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government during the present session of Congress to a place of more security, and less inconvenience than the city of Washington; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

*Resolved*, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of giving to each deserter from the British army during the present war, one hundred acres of the public lands, such deserter actually settling the same; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

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*Supporter.*

*CONGRESS.*  
*House of Representatives, Sept. 10.*  
TO ENCOURAGE DESERTIONS FROM THE ENEMY.

Mr. FISK of Ver. offered a resolution for appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of offering 100 acres of land to any deserter from the British army, the condition of his settling on it. Carried 50 to 55.

*HONOR TO THE BRAVE.*

Mr. HAWKINS, of Ken. offered a resolution, that the thanks of the House be presented to Gens. Brown, Scott, and Gaines, and their brave companions in arms, for the splendid victories they obtained.

Various amendments were proposed by Messrs. Macon, Hawkins, Oakley, Sebert Eppes, and Bradley, when it was finally agreed to, on the motion of Mr. Lowndes, to postpone the subject till Monday next, when, as Mr. L. suggested the military committee would be enabled to report other names which ought to be added.

*IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.*

*Salem, September 24.*  
Arrived this forenoon British ship Stranger, prize to the privateer Fox of Portsmouth, with a valuable cargo of Ordnance Stores.

She left England 90 days since, and has several ladies and children on board, who have been brought in. The Stranger is between 3 and 400 tons, and mounts 6 guns.

A passenger in the Stranger states, that she was one of four ships laden with ordnance stores, which sailed from England, under convoy of a frigate; that on the Banks of Newfoundland they were separated in a gale, and two of them foundered, and the crews were taken off by the Stranger and the other ship, which two afterwards separated; that the Stranger has on board sixty-six 24 pounders with carriages, and apparatus complete, expressly intended for Sir James Yeo's new ship building at Kingston; and a great quantity of blankets, soldiers' clothing, shot, shells, congrue rockets, blue lights, muskets, and a variety of other articles, for the use of the army in Canada. The Stranger commenced unlading yesterday, and no doubt by this time every article of her important cargo is safely deposited in a place of security.

The loss of the Stranger and the two ships foundered, will be a very serious one to the enemy, and which cannot very well be remedied till the spring.

*FROM THE NORTH.*

*Montpelier, Sept. 22.*  
The British army it appears by the latest accounts, has not left our *terra firma*, but halted at Champlain, where they are erecting fortifications. Gov. Gen. Prevost since his nocturnal retreat from Plattsburgh, has issued a proclamation, inviting American volunteers and militia to return in safety to their homes. He promises that private property if taken shall be restored or paid for; that peaceable citizens shall not be molested, as it is not against the people of the United States, but their rulers, that he makes war.

In filling up the well at Greenleaf's point, into which the enemy had thrown the powder from our magazine and had afterwards blown it up, probably by accident, forming the mouth of an inverted cone of more than sixty feet diameter at the surface, and depositing the earth in a bank of considerable extent around the vault, many bodies have been found under the rubbish.

The killed and wounded by that explosion could not have been less than one hundred. The orders, certificates, charts, &c found on the body of one of those unfortunate men, prove him to have been Capt. Thomas Blanchard of the Royal Engineers. The evidence is confirmed by referring to the British army Register.

We have not seen those papers, but it is said they prove the enemy's force to have been inconsiderable, and divided into 2 brigades, commanded by Col. Thornton & Patterson, both of whom, we understand, were wounded at Badenburgh, and are now prisoners of war.

*W. C. Gaz.*

*GENERAL ARMSTRONG.*

The following is from one of the late editors of the Kentucky Gazette, in vindication of

the remarks of those editors on the resignation of Gen. Armstrong, &c. in reply to an article in the Frankfort "Argus."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "KENTUCKY GAZETTE."

The Argus of the 1st instant, containing an article remarking on the Kentucky Gazette, &c. has just fallen into my hands: do me the justice if you please to publish this letter as reply thereto.

The Argus has arraigned the "Gazette," because of its vindication of Gen. Armstrong's conduct in resigning thus attempting; it says, to destroy the confidence of the people in Mr. Madison, and thereby creating a favorable impression as to the popularity of the late secretary of war.

If the President yielded to the threats and menaces of the miserable inhabitants of the District of Columbia so far as to request one of the highest officers of government to suspend a part of his functions, whilst he invoked him to retain the rest, thus bringing contempt upon our republican institutions—that officer is entitled, by every consideration of justice and gratitude, to the respect of his fellow citizens, for resisting such encroachments upon his own official prerogatives and upon his country's honor. In this situation general Armstrong most unquestionably stands—however deadly enemies, political and personal, may attempt to represent him. Let it be remembered that his letter remains uncontested, except that part which states information he had received and reluctantly believed, relative to the ruin of the interference of the Georgetown Committee, of whom Hanson was said to be a member. Men of penetration must see that this was an immaterial part of the General's letter; for whether those particular agents were or were not instrumental in stimulating the president to his disgrace, the fact of being disgraced cannot be obliterated.

It is enough, and too much for the honor of the republic, that our President deemed it prudent to sacrifice his own authority in declining to support that of his minister's. And this too, at a moment when he declared "that he was now, and had always been, fully sensible of the general zeal, diligence, and talent" of that minister.

Secondly. Offer a reward equivalent to the value of the ship and tackle &c. together with the privilege of citizenship to the crew of every British armed vessel, they shall bring into our ports.

Thirdly. Offer a reward of 150 acres of land, and a reasonable pension for life, with a privilege of citizenship to the soldiers of their armies, if they will abandon their standards, or join our ranks, as they might choose.

Fourthly. Offer a reward of 150 acres of land, and a reasonable pension for life, with a privilege of citizenship to the soldiers of their armies, if they will abandon their standards, or join our ranks, as they might choose.

These modes of annoyance would surely act as powerful auxiliaries in our cause—and no time, I think, should be lost, nor any exertion spared to convey a proclamation of them to the sailors and soldiers of the enemy.

Another mode of energy and retaliation should be resorted to—namely: to give no quarter to the officers of the enemy surprised in illegitimate warfare. This step is not only warranted by their barbarous and cruel treatment to our *privateersmen*, a profession sanctioned by all nations—but by every principle of sound law and morality. And should such wretches as Bronson and Hanson &c. dare even to call in question another act of the government, having the public safety in view as its object—let them be immediately punished. It is time that our slightest frowns should be the harbinger of woe to all our enemies. And here I would ask—is the base aile of Alexandria to pass unpunished? Are the miscreants who sold it to the enemy to escape unquesitioned? Surely not.

*Actions for defence—but not a cent for tribute* is a maxim which ought to and must be the political creed of every true American. Will not Congress then place confidence enough in the nation as to provide means for conducting the war with such spirit, firmness and ability, as shall tend to its speedy and happy issue.

But since Armstrong's popularity has been made a question, though very unnecessarily, I will say a word on that subject before I conclude. I am aware that General Armstrong has not stood well with several gentlemen of integrity and intelligence in this state; at the same time it is worthy of remark that the principal hostility towards him exists among the warm and confidential friends of General Harrison, and those whom they influence, and among the federal party. But the cause of the hostility of Harrison's friends, has not, as yet, been exhibited to the public. That federalism should oppose him is by no means astonishing; seeing that their opposition is universal to the republicans. At this moment however, there can be no doubt but that Armstrong's reputation is higher than ever in this state—for I have scarcely seen or heard of a person that disapproves his late conduct. Even those who "execute" him, are forced to acknowledge his correct deportment on this occasion, fortified as it was by the sacred constitution and laws of his country and the sublime virtues of unshaken firmness and undying independence.

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From the Columbian.

MACDONOUGH'S VICTORY.  
D, freemen! raise a joyous strain!  
Aloft the Eagle towers,  
"We've met the enemy" again—  
Again have made them "ours"!

Champlain! the cannon's thundering voice  
Proclaims thy waters free;  
Thy forest-waving hills rejoice,  
And echo—VICTORY!

The striped flag upon thy wave  
Triumphantly appears,  
And to invested landsmen, brave,  
A star of promise bears.

Now to the world, Fame's trumpet sounds  
The deed with new applause,  
While from a conquer'd FLEET resounds  
Our scamer's loud buzzas!

Britannia, round thy haggard brows  
Bind bitter wormwood still;  
For lo! again thy standard bows  
To valiant Yankee skill.

But, O! what caplet can be found  
Macdonough's brows to grace?  
"Tis done!" The glorious wreath is bound,  
Which time can ne'er efface!

And still a just—a rich reward,  
His country has to give:  
He has the first in her regard,  
And with her PAX live!

Colombia! though thy cannon's roar  
O'er land and seas prevail,  
And there alone—while round each shore  
Outnumbering ships assail—

Yet deed with deed, and name with name,  
They gallant sons shall blend,  
Tis the bright arch of naval fame  
O'er the broad ocean bend!

ZEPHRI.

September 15, 1814.

A gentleman was expostulating with his wife, with some degree of asperity, for not consulting his appetite in her provision for the table. "You know (exclaimed he) that I am remarkably fond of a Sheep's head, and yet I never have one." "Excuse me, my dear (replied the lady,) for presuming to contradict you, but really I think you are never without one."

An IRISHMAN—An Irishman being told, that a great part of the French army in Russia were obliged to go barefooted, said Paddy "I should not like to stand in their shoes."

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at Sanders.

32

August 7, 1814.

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.

26

Lexington, June 25, 1814.

JOHN JONES.

COTTON YARN,  
Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of JOHN JONES.

Water street, Lexington. 34

BANK SHARES—FOR SALE,

FIFTY SHARES in the Bank of Kentucky.

LEWIS SANDERS.

June 21st, 1814. 25-<sup>tf</sup>

TO RENT.

FOUR CHAMBERS, with a Kitchen & Lot on Main street, opposite the Branch Bank For terms enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, opposite Mr John Bradford.

The HOUSE on Jordan's Row, in which the Post Office is kept.

10 1/4 Acres of WOOD LAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use, with a good pair of Horses. Apply to JOHN HART.

Lexington, Sept. 29. 1814. 30

CREDITORS & DEBTORS,

TAKE NOTICE

THAT SAMUEL LONG, of the town of Lexington, hath conveyed, assigned and transferred, to the undersigned, all his estate of every description in trust for the payment of his debts.—

The most speedy mode will be adopted for the settlement of all his accounts. All persons therefore having unsettled accounts with him will please to bring them forward as early as possible for adjustment.

J. MCKINLEY.

Oct. 3d, 1814.

SHOES.

JUST received from Philadelphia, and for sale at N. Prentiss's, adjoining the jail, a large and general assortment of Men's, Women's and Boy's GOOD SHOES, suitable for the approaching season, well assorted, and a great bargain, will be sold for cash.

WILLIAM KEYSER.

Lexington, Sept. 24, 1814. 39-<sup>3</sup>

NOTICE.

AN Examination of the students of the Lancaster School will take place on Wednesday the 12th October, 1814—persons who may have a desire to witness their improvements are respectfully invited to attend.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.

40-2

FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR.

Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-<sup>tf</sup>

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigin, Cheap-side, lately occupied by D. Bradford, as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at 12 m<sup>o</sup> of the day.

40-6

#### JUST RECEIVED

IN addition to our former stock of goods a large and general assortment of MERCANDIZE—consisting of DRY GOODS, QUEENS' WARE, GROCERIES, &c.

Which were all laid in at least 15 months ago for cash, which will enable us to sell on as good terms as any person in our line. The store is kept in the corner opposite R. G. Dudy and Co.

WILLIAMSON & M'KINNEY.

N. B. We also have on hand a quantity of JONES, best spun COTTON, which is equal to any in the state, and will be sold at the factory prices.

W. & M.

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1814.

#### ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 4th inst an apprentice boy to the Butchering business, named JOHN OCKELTREE, about 18 years of age, five feet seven inches high.—The above reward will be given for delivering him to me in Lexington, but no expenses will be paid. All persons are forewarned from harboring said boy.

20-<sup>tf</sup>

LEXINGTON, May 16, 1814.

#### FOR SALE.

A Very Likely and Valuable HOUSE SER-  
VANT—She is about 17 years of age, and can be well recommended.

D. BRADFORD, Auct.

Lexington, Aug. 15. 33

#### DAVID TODD

HAS just opened a new importation of GOODS from Philadelphia, at his stand in the stone house near the market house.

He has COFFEE and Orleans SUGAR by the barrel.

20-<sup>tf</sup> Lexington, May 16, 1814.

COTTON & SUGAR.

JUST received, 75 bales prime New-Orleans COTTON, 20,000 lbs. first quality SUGAR For sale by

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, June 6, 1814. 23-<sup>tf</sup>

#### NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Checks drawn by the Planters Bank, New-Orleans, on the Kentucky Insurance Company, in Lexington, may receive the amount of their Checks on application to LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, Sept. 26, 1814. 39-<sup>3</sup>

#### NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM GRIMES, Jr.

No. 44—Main street,

HAS just received, and opened, in the house lately occupied by R. McGowan and Co. a large and general assortment of MERCAN-

DIZE, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS' WARE, HARD-WARE & GLASSWARE;

Together with a large and general assortment of Fine and Coarse Cloths, and Woollens, Blankets, Flannels, &c. purchased at Auction in New-Orleans.

All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, either for Cash or negotiable paper—wholesales and retail.

New-Orleans SUGAR, by the barrel or pound.

39-<sup>tf</sup> Lexington, Sept. 20, 1814.

#### Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

A Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall in the town of Lexington, on the third Monday in November next, at 10 o'clock.—The representatives of the subordinate lodges are required to be punctual in their attendance.

JAMES G. TROTTER, G. Sec.

I WARN the public against trading for three negotiable notes, drawn by me and endorsed by David Williamson, for \$855.80 cents, one third of the amount payable in six months, one third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months after date. All of them bearing date June 7, 1814.

#### NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from purchasing or trading with Archibald Logan, of Jessamine county, Ky. for a bond executed in the name of John Black, dec. bearing date 24th September, 1794—it being a title bond to the said Logan for 175 acres of land on which the said Black then lived, in the county of Fayette, the land being lost and Logan being paid up, and still holds the bond.

ROBERT BLACK, Es'r.

September 10, 1814. 39-4p

#### STRAYED,

A blind bay horse, about fourteen years old, 14 hands high, much collar marked. Any person bringing the said horse to the cotton factory, shall be rewarded.

JOHN JONES.

Water street, Lexington. 39.

#### MECHANICS WANTED.

THREE or FOUR JOURNEYMAN CABINET MAKERS, who understand their profession well, will meet with excellent encouragement by making application to WILLIAM M. WILES in Lebanon, Ohio. His shop is spacious and tools of the best kind almost entirely new. The best wages will be given and prompt payment in the bargain.

Also, 2 or three Windsor chair makers will meet with the same encouragement, by making application to Wiles & Co. Lebanon, (O.) Shop and tools of a similar kind to the above, and payment will be given whenever a job is done.

WILLIAM M. WILES.

Lebanon, Ohio, August 3, 1814. 32-11.

#### FOR SALE

A pair of low priced healthy HORSES, very suitable for a hackney coach.

Also, a strong two-horse WAGON. English body, side boards, cover, feed trough and harness.

Also, TWO BOUTLING CLOTHS, suitable for a small merchant mill. They were chosen by perhaps the most skillful miller in the state; and were not used, in all, more than six or eight days.

The subscriber continues to keep Grain, Meal, &c. and a general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, among which are, Kersies, Woollen and Cotton Cloths, Calicoes, Ginghams, Black and White Cambricks, an elegant assortment of Ribbons, Laces, &c.

Spin and raw Cotton, Ladies' Shoes, Men's coarse and fine do. &c. &c.

N. BURROWES,

Corner of First & Mulberry sts. near the Jail. The subscriber has also WHISKEY, by the barrel or small—TAR, by the barrel or small; a quantity of LAMP-BLACK, in lb. packages.

Sept. 12. 37-<sup>tf</sup> N. B.

#### SHOE STORE.

HAY & BOARDMAN have just received an elegant assortment of LADIES and MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise, Gentlemen and Youths Shoe's, which are now steady for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.

32 Lexington, August 1, 1814.

#### PATENT LOOM.

LATELY INVENTED BY WALTER JAMES

THE Subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention, and offers Patent Rights for counties, or single Looms for sale, on what he conceives advantageous terms, to manufacturers or purchasers for domestic use. The price for using a single loom is twenty-five dollars, and for the exclusive

privilege of a county, will measurably depend

on the population. The difference between James's and the loom in common use is this—by the aid of some simple machinery, the shuttle is thrown across the warp, the web is taken up on the beam, and the gears raised and lowered, without the aid of tredles, by the single act of drawing up the batten with one hand, and this additional machinery is neither costly,

complex, or liable to go out of repair. Some

of the advantages of this loom are—any

one can weave on it, and its operations being guided by machinery, and consequently performed with more certainty than by the hand, the operator proceeds with much more expedition.

It is stated that those who are accustomed to both this and the common fly shuttle loom, can weave more than double the quantity on this

in the same time. The degree of correctness with which this loom is here represented, may be ascertained by an examination of one now in operation in the house adjoining Mr. C. Coyle's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

As the subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention for the state of Kentucky, (Nelson and Washington counties excepted) he wishes to caution individuals against purchasing from any one else than himself, or those claiming under him, as so doing may be attended with unpleasant consequences.

The undersigned may generally be found at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or at his residence near Lexington, who has for sale, an invoice of first, second and third quality Philadelphia made SADDLES.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

Lexington, September 23. 39

#### JANE'S LOOM.

This exquisite machine has been visited by numbers, and the more it is seen, the more it is admired. The proprietor for this state wishes to sell out his patent right in shares to a company—and we have little doubt, that if they will be content with a moderate price for the use of it (say 40) it will be found extremely to their own profit, as well as that of the public.

With the aid of Carding and Spinning Machines